CLAIMS

1. A composition for treating HCV infection in a human, comprising alpha-interferon or a derivative thereof and an IMPDH inhibitor, wherein said IMPDH inhibitor is present in said composition in an amount such that a ratio of Cavg/Cmin is between 1 to 10;

wherein:

Cavg is average plasma concentration produced by said IMPDH inhibitor in said human; and

Cmin is estimated trough concentration produced by said IMPDH inhibitor in said human.

2. A method for treating HCV infection in a human comprising the step of administering to said human an optimal composition comprising alpha-interferon or a derivative thereof and an IMPDH inhibitor, wherein said optimal composition contains said IMPDH inhibitor in an amount such that a ratio of Cavg/Cmin is between 1 to 10;

wherein:

Cavg is average plasma concentration produced by said IMPDH inhibitor in said human; and

Cmin is estimated trough concentration produced by said IMPDH inhibitor in said human.

3. A method for evaluating the suitability of a composition comprising an IMPDH inhibitor and alpha-interferon for treating HCV infection in a human, said method comprising the steps of:

a. administering to said human said composition comprising said IMPDH inhibitor and said alpha-interferon;

b. determining average plasma concentration produced by said IMPDH inhibitor in said human ("Cavg");

c. determining trough concentration produced by said IMPDH inhibitor in said human ("Cmin");

d. calculating a ratio of Cavg/Cmin;

e. deeming said composition to be suitable for treating HCV infection if said ratio is between 1 to 10.

4. A method of producing an optimal composition for treating HCV infection in a human, wherein said optimal composition comprises alpha-interferon or a derivative thereof and an optimal amount of an IMPDH inhibitor, said method comprising the steps of:

a. administering to said human a first composition comprising a first amount of said IMPDH inhibitor and said alpha-interferon;

b. determining average plasma concentration produced by said first amount of said IMPDH inhibitor in said human ("Cavg");

c. determining trough concentration produced by said first amount of said IMPDH inhibitor in said human ("Cmin");

d. calculating a ratio of said Cavg to said Cmin;

e. modifying said first amount of said IMPDH inhibitor in said first composition to produce said optimal composition wherein said ratio is between 1 to 10.

5. The method according to any of claims 1-4, wherein said ratio is between 1-8.

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein said ratio is between 3-8.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein said ratio is between 5-8.

8. The method according to any of claims 1-7, wherein said IMPDH inhibitor is selected from mycophenolic acid, ribavirin, VX-497, VX-148 or VX-944.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein said IMPDH inhibitor is selected from ribavirin, mycophenolic acid or VX-497.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein said IMPDH inhibitor is ribavirin.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein said IMPDH inhibitor is VX-497.

12. The method according to claim 10, wherein said IMPDH inhibitor is mycophenolic acid.